THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XV., N°. 722. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of John D. Morton, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the *Undersigned*, and all claims against the same must be presented with proper vouchers on or before the 30th June next.

H. LEIGHTON,
Executor.

25ju 423 Shanghai, 7th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as a *General Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant* as this port.

JOHN THORNE,
公和 *Kung-ho,*

tf 435 Shanghai, 12th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred our business at Kiukiang, as *Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents*, to Messrs. Latimer, Little & Co of this place, to whom or to Messrs Nichol Latimer & Co., Shanghai, it is requested all future Correspondence connected with our business may be addressed.

CAMERON & Co.

Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

WITH reference to the above, the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned under the style and firm of Cameron & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. CAMERON,
R. H. W[illegible],

tf 429 Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of the partners, the old established business at Singapore of G. J. Dare & Co. *Shipchandlers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers*, is open for Sale. The business has been established for the last 18 years, and has lately been carried on under the style or firm of Geo. Mansfield & Co.

The premises are most admirably adapted for the business, the Stock is a most varied and extensive one, comprising every article required for Ships, and intending purchasers will be furnished with all information by communicating with the undersigned. The business is in first rate working order and capable of producing large returns, the sole reason of offering it for sale being the death of the partners.

GEO. MANSFIELD & Co.

11ju 430 Singapore, 1st May, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick William Laurence in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo.

Mr. Samuel Hubbard Clarke is this day admitted as partner.

Mr. George Richards Laurence is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

4ju 424 China, May 1st, 1864

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late William Henry Green in our firm ceased on 4th August, 1863.

GILMAN & Co.

6aug 425 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND HENRY LAVERS is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

GILMAN & Co.

6aug 426 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.

tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Joseph Perrott Barnes is authorised to sign our firm in China per procuration.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

30ju 420 Shanghai, 12th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. J. BROADHURST TOOTAL has this day resigned the management of our business in Shanghai. Mr. William Keme will from this date assume the control of our Shanghai Firm.

A. EI LISSEN & Co.

30ju 421 China, 30th April, 1864

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established at this Port a branch of our Nagasaki firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Temporary Office at Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s old offices, opposite Hall & Holtz.

Hong name 軋拉佛—*Ka-lo-fa.*

16jy 407 Shanghai, 11th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Thomas Moncreiff in our Firm ceased on the 22nd December last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

22oc 413 Shanghai, 18th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. ELLIS ELIAS is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama from the 9th April, 1864.

GEO BARNET & Co.

tf 414 Shanghai, 20th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. Baldwin as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. Wignall & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector & Commission Agent*, under the Style or Firm of Waller & Co.

Temporary Office adjoining Messrs. Thorne & Co.'s Godowns, opposite Messrs. Olyphant & Co., Keang-se Road.

Hong Name
Wha Tai 華泰

Wm. WALLER.

2jy 332 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this day admitted a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style or firm of Reid & Co.

DAVID REID.

tf 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Henry Hubbard has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

11ju 374 Sh[illegible], 12th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CHARLES [illegible] is hereby authorized to sign our Firm in China from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

tf 369 Shanghai, 3rd March, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. Wood a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of Cerruti Wood & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.

tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Business at Shanghai, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang,—as *Commission Agents & Public Tea and Silk Inspectors.*

NICHOL LATIMER.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
JOHN NUTT.

At Shanghai the style of our firm is Nichol Latimer & Co.

At Kiukiang and Chinkiang Latimer Little & Co.

With reference to the above the Business heretofore conducted at Kiukiang under the style of Archibald Little & Co. will henceforth be carried on under the firm and style of Latimer Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.

tf 326 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.

tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co

tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR David Eastwood will sign our firm per procuration from this date

PLATT & Co.

17ju 314 Tien-tsin, 16th Dec., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.

tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects

tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have established a branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. Richard B. Smith, Mr. Jesse S. Blydenburgh and Mr. Colgate Baker are duly authorized to sign the same per procuration.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

10se 375 Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will be carried on from this date under the firm and style of Schöttler & Co.

G. SCHÖTTLER.

9jy 402 Newchwang, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Style of Wilson, Cornabe & Co.

JAMES WILSON,
W. A. CORNABÉ.

16jy 344 Chefoo, 9th Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alfred Wilkinson in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1863.

Mr. Henry Dickinson was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1864.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

2jy 392 China, 2nd April, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this Port as *Silk Inspectors, General Commission Agents, and Merchants*, under the style and firm of Wilkin & Robison.

ALFRED JOHN WILKIN.
RICHARD DURANT ROBISON.

28my 368 Yokohama, 6th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BANKS TAYLOR was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January last.

SMITH ARCHER & Co.

24se 385 Hongkong, 26th Mar., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. John Steward Lapraik is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this date.

D. LAPRAIK.

25ju 408 Hongkong, 1st April, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Ludwig Wiese in our Firm ceased on the 31st of December last.

Our Firm now consists of G[illegible] Theodor Siemssen, residing at Hamburg, Woldemar Nissen, Rudolph Heinsen, Georg Wilhelm Schwemann, Friedrich Adolph Jo[illegible] and Emil Brunckow.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

24se 383 China, 26th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Auctioneers & Commission Merchants* under the Style of Ballard & Hogg.

H. A. BALLARD,
THOMAS HOGG.

tf 349 Yokohama, Japan, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."

tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the style and firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.

tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co

W. DETMERING.

tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friedrich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters.

6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.

tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
E. C.

tf

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port and Hankow, and to £10,000 at Tientsin and Kiukiang, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.

31de 325 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

The Commercial Union.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrisson, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq. (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

F. B. Johnson, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. Henderson, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
David Reid, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

AGENCIES are about to be established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Undersigned.

The Company will be ready to accept risks and grant Policies from the 1st January, 1864.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary,*

tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

London.

Established in 1710.

Managers:

William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.

The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Warde Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.

tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船幷
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚災如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. MARON is from this day authorized to sign our Firm *per procuration* in China and Japan.

FAJARD SCHAUWECKER & Co.

tf 438 July 9th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	Mar. 26	Hankow.....	May 14
Hongkong.....	May 19	Nagasaki	May 13
Tientsin.....	May 7	Kiangnaw.....	May 14

Latest dates in England: from China.—
Hongkong .. Jan.30 | Received via Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 25 | March 14th.

DEATHS.

At half past 10 o'clock, this morning, of Cholera, HENRY GRAY, Esq., Paymaster, H. M. S. *Leopard*, aged 39.

On the 17th May, on board the *Nepaul*, on the voyage to Yokohama, HENRY HUBBARD, a partner in the Firm of DENT & Co.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending May 27th, 1864.

May.	Malwa New Tls.	Malwa Old Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Patna Old Tls.
21.	.....	.....	....	.....
23.	515 a 520	.....	395	410
24.	515.....	.....	390	400
25.	513.....	.....	390	410
26.	515.....	.....	395	410
27.	513.....	.....	395	410

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 26, *Lizzie Boggs*, (Am bar.), Dixer, Fuchau; 27, *Dorchester*, (Am bq), Clifton, Newchwang; 27, *Von Leffert Gerlitz*, (Meck bg), Angel, Hongkong; 27, *Jane Isabella*, Cardiff; 27, *Illawara*, (Br str), Torckler, Ningpo; 27, *Whampoa*, (Br str), Batten, Ningpo; 27, *Poyang*, (Am str), Bryant, Hankow.

DEPARTED.—May 27, *Island Queen*, (Br str), Sutherland, Ningpo; 27, *Fei-ma*, (Br str), Buckland, Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. "*Hydaspe*," Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, two children and nurse Mr. and Mrs. Cordier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maliquet, Messrs. P. Chevrey Rameau, Brot.ard de Corbigny and servant, de Coutouly, Schauwecker, Alfred Heitz, Juilhet, Pacquet, Dodnu, le Vicomte de la Porte de Puyfferat, Fersing, Delmée, Ibbard Proal and one Chinese Deck Passenger. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*Ganges*," for Hongkong—Colonel Moody, J. Malthy, E. Macall, C. Hughes, J. Dougall, G. Moriz, Hy. Dickinson, Pollard, and C. M. Kerr.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Monday, the 6th June.

THE London Mail of the 10th April, due in Hongkong on the 26th May, and here on the 31st. It was received last year on the 25th May, per *Yangtsze*.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY MAY 28, 1864

A GENERAL impression prevailed, before Sir Harry Parkes' arrival at Shanghai, that he would take office with the higher title of Consul-general; and much surprise and disappointment were expressed when it became known that he would only assume the simple rank of a Consul. There is probably no other place in the world at which a Consul is called on to exercise so many and various functions as at this port. Besides the ordinary duties incident to his position, a Consul at Shanghai—especially an English Consul—finds himself frequently called upon to discharge those both of a governor and a diplomatist. He is the natural referee to whom the Municipal Council have to look in all cases of difficulty, and the real decider of most, if not all, questions that may be referred to the Minister at Peking, who must be mainly guided by his opinion. He is engaged in constant diplomatic intercourse with the Chinese local authorities, and, with few exceptions, on subjects as important to the welfare of the foreign residents as those which come before the Ambassador. If the Taotai levy an unjust tax in the foreign settlement, the Consul is looked to to remonstrate with them and check their attempt. If a native commit a crime within our limits, the Consul is looked to to secure his punishment. In such questions as the trial of Chinese criminals in the foreign settlement, and the jurisdiction over unrepresented foreigners, the Consul has to conduct the negociations. The government look to him to keep them informed of occurrences of moment that may take place at the port, and he has, in other respects, as we have said before, to discharge the duties of a diplomatic representative on many important occasions. It is singular that the desirability of conferring a higher rank on an officer who performs such important functions should not, ere this, have suggested itself to H. M. Government. The United States and France have already recognised and met the acknowledged want, by elevating their representatives to the rank of Consul-general; so that Shanghai at present exhibits the striking anomaly of a nation which has beyond all measure the largest interests in the spot, being represented by an officer of a lower grade, not only than the two powers in question, but even than Sweden and Norway. The public merits in themselves of Sir Harry Parkes may be held to entitle him to a distinction of this kind; but apart from personal consideration, the weight of increased dignity and power is seriously needed to meet the vast extension of local interests, and to influence the decision of those political questions in which we so frequently become involved. We believe that the necessity for such an appointment as we urge, has been already alluded to by the Chamber of Commerce, and it is greatly to be regretted if any desire for infinitesimal economy, for we can conceive no other reason, restrain H. M. Government from meeting what we believe to be the unanimous wish of the British residents at Shanghai. Our commercial relations and general interests at the port are of vast and gradually increasing extent, and it is highly desirable that the official to whom it more directly appertains to protect these interests, should hold a rank commensurate with their importance. The distance between Shanghai and Pekin, and the difficulty and length of time required in communicating between the two places, may frequently render it necessary for the English representative at the former to determine, without reference to the minister, on the line of conduct to be pursued in cases of emergency of a purely political nature. We repeat, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance that that representative should hold a position which may entitle him to the highest possible consideration in the eyes of the Chinese; and trust that a similar conviction will soon force itself upon H.M. Government. At present, we are fortunate in possessing as Consul a gentleman whose personal reputation supplies the place of rank in securing him the consideration due to the English representative; but this very fact must render the anomaly of his holding inferior rank to those of other nations which have less interests at stake on the spot, still more inexplicable to the local authorities.

Summary of the Week.

DURING the past week the temperature has varied very considerably, with occasional heavy showers. Little of interest has occurred in Shanghai or the surrounding districts. Another attempt has been made to blow up the *Lord Lyndhurst*, which, although not attended with the success anticipated, has had the effect of tearing away part of the deck house, and of smashing the mainmast. The junk on Pootung point has also, as we before announced, been partially removed. H.M.S. *swallow*, with the gun-boats *Dove* and *Hardy* and six junks, left Shanghai during the early part of this month, with the design of surveying the mouths of the Yang-tzse, and of collecting such information as may assist in the construction of a chart more correct than those now in existence. The expedition is under the superintendence of Commander Wild who, we are convinced, will spare no effort necessary to furnish us with a trueplan of those spots which have not, hitherto, been fully explored. We have not suffered from any lack of amusement during the past week. It has been announced that the band of the 67th Regiment will, for the future, entertain the promenaders on the bund, twice a week, with musical performances. This materially increases the attractions of the bund, and we are glad to see that many of the residents avail themselves of the health-giving breeze which is only to be found in that part of the settlement.

The Volunteer theatrical season closed on Thursday evening, when the following popular farces were put on the stage: *Whitebait at Greenwich, Little Toddlekins and Poor Pillicoddy.* The house was crowded, and many of the ladies in the settlement were present. The following epilogue, written expressly for the occasion by Edward Lawrance, Esq., was spoken by Commandant Antrobus, S.V.C., and was received with the utmost approval. At its close the author was loudly summoned, and on his appearance before the curtain was greeted by long continued applause, in which we noticed many of the ladies joined.

EPILOGUE.

Ladies and gentlemen, our course is run,
"Tis yours to gild our quickly setting sun,
For if upon your frowns that sun should set,
This Theatre must be advertised "To Let."
Shorn of its glory, prestige, and renown,
Like our poor selves, 'twill be a mere Go-down.
Not that the Drama in this wealthy port
To such an humble mansion should resort.
So by your usual bounty pray be led
And build a lasting structure in its stead.
We dare not hope that every mother's son
Will nod assent to all that we have done.
As soon might we expect a love-sick swain
To tell his mistress that she's old and plain,
A lawyer's speech to gain by repetition,
Success to crown the Pootoo expedition,
A budget to be framed without a loan,
Or in the Shanghai air to find Ozone.
"All the world's a stage;" and we have tried
To teach you to admire its brightest side.
Cool impudence you've seen reign its throne,
And virtue claim the empire as her own.
The idle man who won't his debts defray,
And borrowing of a friend, forgets to pay,
Has been convinced that in the end he'll find
An honest course will surely "Raise the Wind."
Let married men who would "Duck-Hunting" go,
And much prefer their spouses shouldn't know,
Beware! and take good heed what they're about,
Remembering how poor "Pylus" was found out.
Should any here be charged without just cause,
With breach of any of the "Treaty Laws,
And by ill luck for trial should be brought
Before the newly founded Native Court,
Like Pawkins he'll get off, whate'er th'offence
If Whitewash be "Retained for the Defence."
Ye modest youth who would the ladies please
And prefer their *pressure* to the Taootai's *squeeze*,
Don't wait till age stands knocking at your gate,
Call in the Chaplain and accept your fate.
Avoid a widow, if you're not all doits,
For at a pic-nic, ten to one, she bolts.
To Greenwich for Whitebait would your young bride go
(Or perhaps in China she'd prefer Ningpo)
Quell her alarms—Truth has no cause to fear
Spite of the tattling waiter standing near.
One word for Brownsmith, that well-known Taipan
Who risked his all to save his wretched clan,
And Curtius-like engulphed his noble self
"Maskee" the grown-up daughter on the shelf.
But stay! The Ladies' praises must be sung,
These Belles were surely meant to be well rung.
There's Wiggins, Lizzie, Baby, only choose;
Or perhaps Miss Durable might suit your views.
Such beauty on a stage is rarely seen;
How well too they contrived their Crinoline!
Oh! Bachelors give up your wretched lives
And take these beauteous damsels for your wives.
But now Farewell! and yet I linger here,
'Tis hard to part with all we hold most dear.
As schoolboys when their holidays are o'er
Feel pangs that tear their young heart's inmost core,
As men at batteries or on the course
Lament they did'nt spot the winning horse.
As at a ball, grief fills the bitter cup,
Because the ladies' cards are all made up,
As some fond wife who listening for the voice
Of her young lord, her loved, her earliest choice,
With grief discovers that some fast young sab.'
Has made him stray to Billiards or the Club
As some fair maid who sees her lover go
To fight a Taeping or Imperial foe,
Draws him his last half-pint of bitter beer,
Then gently turns and wipes away a tear;
So we from those we love compelled to part,
Feel now the schoolboy's—now the lover's smart.
Assuage our grief—don't let us rest uncertain
So shall we "stand at ease" when falls the curtain.
If to our charge some trivial errors fall
Look in our faces and forget them all,
So shall we meet again, without a doubt,
For if you "fall in" well, we wont fall out.

The privates of the 2nd Belooch Regiment and the Sailors of H. M. S. *Leopard* are this afternoon to hold a Gymnastic and Race meeting outside the Ningpo Joss House. The following is the Programme:—

1.—Flat Race of 300 yards for the Sailors of H.M.S. *Leopard*. 1st Prize $3, 2nd $2.
2.—Hurdle Race of 200 yards over ten flights of Hurdles, for H.M. Belooch Regiment. 1st $3, 2nd $2.
3.—Siamese Twins Race on three legs for Sailors H.M.S. *Leopard*, 150 yards. 1st $3, 2nd $2.

In this race two men will stand side by side, the right leg of one will be tied firmly to the left leg of the other, and they will then make the best of their way to the front. If the bandage slips down, or becomes untied, the men to be distanced. The men named to come provided with their own lashings.

4.—Sack Race of 150 yards for *Leopards* and Beloochees. 1st $3, 2nd $2.
5.—Bell in the Ring for Beloochees. Prize $1 each.
6.—Dollar hunting in the dark, for Sailors of H.M.S. *Leopard*. Winners $1 each.

An earthen pot is placed 30 yards before the competitors, who will be blindfolded and a stick given to each. Having been turned round three times, each man starts for himself, and a dollar rewards the successful competitor. No hints from the spectators allowed—such as "Port," "Starboard," "Put your helm up," &c.

7.—Running high jump for Beloochees. Prize $3.
8.—Running long jump for *Leopards*. Prize $3.
9.—Putting a 32 lb. Shot. (a private match.) Prize $10.
10.—Wrestling—for Beloochees. Turbans to Winners.
11.—Blondin crossing Niagara. (A little imagination required). *Leopards* and Beloochees—$5 to the winner. The others will present themselves with wet jackets.

A Rope will be stretched across the city ditch, over which the competitors will walk, without other aid than a balancing pole.

12.—Race up the city wall, for *Leopards* and Beloochees. Prize $3.

The competitors will have to make the best of their way up simply by the aid of their hands and feet.

13.—Swimming Race, 150 yards—for Beloochees. 1st Prize $3, 2nd Prize $1.
14.—*A Greasy pole and leg of Mutton!*
15.—Ducking for dollars in tubs. A tub for the *Leopards* and another for the Beloochees. Hands tied.

The water will be neither clear nor sweet, but not dirty. The dollars must be picked up either with the teeth or lips.

The games are to commence at 3.30 P.M., precisely.

From SOOCHOW we learn that the state of the city is improving in many respects. Business is carried out on a larger scale than formerly, and the appearance of the surrounding country, which is being gradually brought under cultivation, proves that agriculture is not neglected. The peasantry are content for the present to live in mat huts until they can afford to build more comfortable habitations. Large quantities of provisions are brought in every day, but in order to guard in the most effectual manner against the ingress of spies, each one who enters is stamped on the cheek with a *chop* which is borne until the hour for closing the gates, when all visitors are excluded. A few days ago, a rebel head-man was discovered riding in mandarin dress through the Chi mun. On being searched, the small flag which is the symbol of authority and shews the authenticity of any order given, was found hidden in his horse's hoof. The broken wooden bridge outside the Lo-mun has now, in its place, a firm and ornamental one, and the granite bridge near it, which was very much damaged, has been repaired. The larger creeks in the city have been cleared of the filth which filled them during the rebel occupation, and the smaller ones, over many of which it was possible to ride, are now undergoing the same cleansing process. In addition to these improvements, postal communication has been established with Shanghai. A small official goes about to the houses of the principal mandarins and shopkeepers every morning, to collect their letters. The Futai has exerted himself to bring about these improvements and will soon see the effect of his efforts in the growing prosperity of the city and its inhabitants. From the front, our advices extend to the 20th inst. The rebels did not even make an attempt to defend Tau-yang, but evacuated it immediately on the approach of the Imperialists, by whom it was re-occupied. Now that the whole of the open country in this province may be considered free from insurgents, it is supposed that Li Futai will go to assist at the siege of Nanking, which will probably be assaulted at the end of the summer. The Imperialists are doing nothing at present; but hold a strong position. It is stated that the artillery belonging to Gordon's force will be retained in the service of the Futai under the command of Major Doyle, but the infantry will be immediately disbanded.

OUR NINGPO correspondent informs us that the rapid breaking away of the granite sea wall in Hang-chow bay is likely to produce the most serious consequences. Formerly this wall was the object of great care to the Imperial Government and was then properly attended to, but it has for some years been neglected, and the government excuses itself on the ground of the pecuniary difficulties caused by the rebellion. The rice districts in the vicinity of Ningpo have already suffered from the salt water which fills the creeks. Starvation must follow, and the effects will not only be felt in Chekiang but, in consequence of the failure of those large supplies of rice which have been brought yearly from Ningpo and Hangchow, the inhabitants of Kiangsu will also be seriously affected.

From HANKOW we have had no advices of importance. There have not been any arrivals from the North or from JAPAN since the date of our last Summary.

THE CHOSIU DODGER.

We are told that the Laws of the Medes and Persians altered not. It is, however, a question yet unanswered, whether they had any means of getting round their laws, and thus avoiding unpleasant consequences. The Japanese appear to have adopted a very convenient plan whereby they can circumvent both the letter and spirit of theirs, without laying themselves open to the charge of vacillation—at all events in the eyes of those whose business it is to be good boys, and do as they are bid, and whose calling it is *not* to sport a couple of swords.

For instance, from time to time since our arrival in Japan, notifications have been issued to the lower classes, announcing the intention of the Government to abolish the treaties, and summarily dismiss the Barbarians. I learn, however, that within the last few days, a notification of a vastly different character has been circulated, which informs "those interested" that although it is still the intention of the Taikun's Government to abide by their original intentions with regard to the hated race, it has been found convenient to defer putting them into execution for twenty years, during which period trade is to be carried on as usual, and every means to be resorted to to avoid a war! What brain but that of a Japanese could conceive so simple and easy a mode of deceiving and yet being true? Then at the termination of the allotted time, what so easy as to issue another notification to the effect that the consummation of the banishment of the Barbarians would be postponed for twenty years longer! What a lesson in diplomacy might even a Napoleon learn from these half civilised orientals!

This apparently simple mode of surmounting difficulties, however, is unhappily by no means universally adopted in the "Land of the Rising Sun." Perhaps it is a private conception of the Taikun, and by him strictly guarded lest the Mikado also should take advantage of the secret. Be this as it may, it certainly is a fact, either that Mat'daira Naagato-no-kami, Prince of Chosiu, sees through the dodge, and ignores it, or that it has been thought best not to try it on with him. What is to be done then? How is Simonosaki to be opened? He utterly refuses to obey the orders of the Taikun; declines receiving his envoys, although they are the bearers of dispatches couched in the most polite and flattering terms, and containing an invitation for himself and his family to pay him a visit in his Capital, and has even taken upon himself to fire upon a vessel flying the Japanese flag, and known to belong to the Taikun! for each and all of which misdemeanors he justifies himself in the consideration that not less than eight hundred years ago, one of his own ancestors was on the throne of the Taikun, and that the family of the present ruler are mere mushrooms as compared with him self.

But surely, some of my political readers exclaim, the Mikado, who is supreme, can make short work of this overbearing Daimio. His authority, at all events, is respected, and his mandates obeyed. Every one is aware that the Taikun has simply to request the Mikado to give an order for the opening of the Inland Sea, and it would be effected at once. This, doubtless, is true; we must, however, remember that soon after the advent of foreigners, Mat'daira Naagato no Kami, Prince of Chosiu, a "native," and consequently an "artful dodger," contrived to circumvent his less far-seeing sovereign, and obtained a written document, signed and sealed by the Mikado himself, authorising him to prevent any foreign vessel from passing through the Inland Sea; now, therefore, that the time has arrived at which the Taikun's Government think it advisable to postpone the ratification of the Treaties for the period of twenty years, during which time foreign trade is not to be interrupted, Naagato takes a high stand, and says "Veto—the fiat of the Mikado alters not: nor can its execution be deferred; no one shall come into my ground to gather up gold and silver." And he has further, upon his own responsibility, extended the prohibition to vessels belonging to the Taikun, to Satsuma and other Daimios. Moreover, he seems determined to carry out his words by his actions, to which end he has already cut away a mountain, and converted the level thus formed into paddy fields; by which means, and by numerous other "dodges," he can afford to pay the continued gratitude and good services of his vassals. Among these latter his recent policy has had so beneficial an effect, that, to a man, they have promised to stand by him to the last; and, rather than see their paddy fields trampled upon, their houses devastated, their lord dishonored, and his castle in the hands of Barbarians, to shed the last drop of their blood in his defence! What a warm reception therefore may our fleets expect should they be foolhardy enough to go and beard the lion in his own den while thus enraged, and thus supported!

Nevertheless, such action on their part, especially after having been thus warned, would certainly tend to increase the trade of Nagasaki and Yokohama especially, to say nothing of the beneficial advantages that would accrue to every Treaty Power from taking a firm stand in enforcing their rights, and in thus marking their determination to do so.

PROGRESS.

PEKING GAZETTES.

(April 4th, 1864.)

CHU-TSUNG-KAN, the Futai of Fu-kien, reports that the Liu-chiu (琉球) tribute bearers have arrived in the province of Chekiang, and have begged to be permitted to proceed to Peking by a circuitous route. The Liu-chiu send tribute once every second year, and formerly a mandarin was appointed to meet the ambassadors and accompany them to the capital. In the 10th year of Hsien Fung, and also in the first year of the present reign, as it was impossible to proceed to the capital, the then Futai begged that the tribute might be stored in Fukien, and transferred eventually to Peking, when the Imperial gifts might also be presented. The Prince of the Liu-chiu has now sent his brother-in-law, by name Ma-wên-ying, as first envoy, and a high official, named Mao-kê-shu, as second envoy, to bring the tribute, and salute the present Emperor on his accession to the throne, as also to worship the manes of the late Emperor. These officials are now in the province of Fu-kien, and have stated that when they were about to leave their country, the prince impressed on them that, as no comparison can be instituted between the value of the tribute sent now, and that sent on previous occasions, they must,

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therefore, under any circumstances certainly repair personally to Peking to salute and thank the Emperor. This seemed but reasonable, and the Ambassadors therefore deserved open and fair dealing. Accordingly, one civil and one military mandarin were appointed to attend them, and a circular was addressed by the Fukien Futai to his brother officials in the different provinces, begging them to aid the Ambassadors in every way. The tribute of the former two years being still stored in Fukien, it is proposed to send, by the present Ambassadors, the lighter portion of the tribute brought on the three occasions, while the bulkier packages may await a more favorable opportunity. The Governor General (Tso-tsung-t'ang) and the Taoutai (Chang-tsui-ching) unite with the Futai in this memorial to the Empress Dowager and Emperor.

With reference to the above, the Regent states that the Emperor has referred the matter to the Board of Rites.

(April 7th 1864.)

Chu Tsung Kan, Futai of Fukien, reports that a statement has been made by Chên-ping-hên, Liu-chiu Interpreter. It appears that sixty-six men composed the embassy sent with the tribute. There were, moreover, seventeen Chinese, natives of Shantung, whose ship had been wrecked on the coast of Lin-chiu, on the 25th October 1863. They arrived outside Hai t'ang chên (鎮壇海) in Fukien, when they encountered a heavy storm. The official in charge sent soldiers to meet and examine the ship, but the heavy weather prevented her from entering the port. Meanwhile a piratical craft hove in sight, whereupon the Liu-chiu ship endeavored to escape, but in doing so ran on a rock, and was wrecked. The pirates immediately boarded her, and seized every article of value. The ship sank, carrying down with it the Liu-chiuans and Chinese. These were, however, fortunately saved, and were assisted and sent forward by the local mandarins. With reference to this report of the Interpreter's, the Futai says that although these foreigners (barbarians, 夷) succoured miserable wretches, when cast ashore on their coasts, yet neither our civil nor military mandarins were able to aid them or prevent this disaster. It is therefore recommended that the mandarins of Hai t'ang chên be degraded, beaten and dismissed. The Futai further announces that he has enquired particularly as to what loss the embassy has sustained, in order that they may be reimbursed. The names of the mandarins whose gross neglect has caused the calamity will be immediately forwarded to Peking, so as to ensure their severe punishment. The members of the embassy have meanwhile been supplied with money for food, wood, salt, vegetables, rice, satin, silk, cloth, and all the requisites for clothes. Their distress was so great that it was necessary to supply them with double what has been required on former occasions in such cases. For the above purposes a sum of one thousand taels has been given in charity to these Barbarian officials. About the fourth month of this year a ship will be in readiness to convey them back to Liu-chiu, and provisions and clothes for one month will also be presented to them. These expenses will be defrayed out of the public coffers, and reported to the throne. The seventeen Shantung men will likewise be provided with money and passports, and sent back. The approval of the Board is requested.

With reference to the above the Regent states that the Emperor has made the following decree:—We are in possession of the facts. Search for and seize both the civil and military mandarins implicated, and punish them severely. The Futai's report is approved.

Respect this

(April 11th, 1864.)

Chu-tsung-kan reports that he has carefully investigated the case of the pirates guilty of chasing the Liu-chiu ship. After the arrival of the vessel in the sea off Fokien, and immediately subsequent to the wreck, the officials who had been sent to meet her succeeded in capturing the piratical craft, on board which were found a man named Li-cho, and others. On arrival in port it was discovered that the tribute which had been taken out of the wreck by the pirates, was uninjured, and it has accordingly been given back to the ambassadors. Examination elicited the following facts. Three of the pirate crew, named Li-cho, Chen-tang and Chên-kan, stated that they came from Tung An hien in the Chuen district, in the province of Fukien. The name of their leader was Shi-kuei. He unfortunately succeeded in making his escape. The crew had, during the course of a long piratical career, drowned sixteen men belonging to different vessels. Yu-pei, another of the crew, stated that he had been a merchant, but a vessel in which he had a quantity of goods having been seized by the pirates, his life was spared only on condition of his performing the *kotow* and becoming a servant. This he had done. Having boarded the Liu-chiu vessel, the pirates seized the tribute, besides clothes, food, foreign candles, paper and various other things. The mandarin ship in turn instantly boarded them, whereupon a number of the pirates flung themselves overboard into the sea, while ten other men remained. Of these the three first mentioned were pirates. A fourth was a servant. Four more were known to be bad characters, while the other two, named A-chu and Wang-tien, were fishermen, who were caught while endeavouring to make off with some property they had obtained from the wreck. Kuei-Yuan the Lie-tai, ordered the immediate decapitation of the three pirates, and begs the approval of the throne. The heads have been elevated on poles on the shore, as a warning. The four bad characters have each received one hundred blows and have been fettered, and banished for three years. The fishermen were dismissed with a warning. Yu-Pei has been supplied with money to enable him to return home. The Governor General Tso-tsung-tang unites with the Futai in this report. On a former occasion some fishermen who had been suspected of piracy were, on being properly secured, dismissed, and this was the course adopted in the present instance.

The Regent states that the Emperor has issued the following order:—Let the Board of Punishment examine into the matter, and report on it.

Respect this.

(April 9th 1864.)

Edict.

Li Hung Chang reports, amongst other things, that the naval and military forces have conquered Kia-shing-fu. The Imperialists outside that city gradually made themselves masters of the camps outside the North East gate. Afterwards, on the 27th and 28th days of the first month, (5th and 6th March) Chên-hsiao-chi (General Ching) with all his forces, made a vigorous attack on the city, raising forts with the utmost expedition. More than ten chang of the wall was thus destroyed. The rebels, despising death, still held the city, but Ching exhorted his men to make a simultaneous rush. The rebels flung down fire bags on our men, whereby a general officer named Ho-an-tai was killed. The Hoo-chow rebels came to the relief of the city and attacked the rear of the Imperialists at Wang-kiang-king. Ching, however, instantly dispatched Wang-yung shen to protect the point of attack, by turning the flank of the rebels. The latter were thus surrounded and routed. On the 16th day of the second month (March 23rd) Ching arranged with Li-chao-ping, to make a vigorous attack and scale the walls. The rebels were on the top of the wall, armed with bows and arrows, and stones which fell like rain. Ching with his accustomed valour did not for a moment think of his personal safety, but led on in person, shouting and slaughtering, his men following closely behind. The corpses of the enemy strewed the walls, yet there were, notwithstanding, some two or three thousand resolute fellows, who drew themselves up in line, and opposed the entrance of the mandarin troops. Ching rushed madly on, and was wounded by a musket ball. The colonels who were under him, Liu szu-chi with others, seeing their leader wounded, seemed to lose their senses, and ran to the attack, spreading death and destruction around them. The Rebels were dispersed in confusion, while our troops marched in with the utmost regularity. Within the city the rebels were totally and completely exterminated. And thus did Kia-shing-fu fall into our hands. (Such is the substance of the Futai's report) On this occasion Chên-hsiao-chi (General Ching) having attacked Kia-shing, spent his days in unceasing exertion, and his nights in the forts, ordering and regulating everything, despising death, and fearless of bloody engagements. While there (deserving well of his country) he has been severely wounded, that he might succeed in destroying the city and sweeping away every vestige of the rebels. His designs were magnificent, his reward must be great. We therefore order Li-hung-chang to make this announcement in Our name:—(Ching) is to be commended, and ordered to set his mind at rest, so that he may quickly be restored to health. We also direct the Futai to search diligently for those who are worthy of Imperial (approbation and) reward, and report to Us. Ho-an-tai, whose death has been announced, was one well acquainted with rules of warfare, and courageous (to a degree). His conduct was always exemplary, thus he was most eager in the attack on the city, and was through that brought to his death. We deeply regret his loss, and are much grieved. We hereby give him an honorary rank exceeding that of a Ti-tu. We moreover grant him a shrine at Kia-shing-fu, the place where he perished. This shrine shall be dedicated to him alone in order to tranquilise his noble soul. There was another officer, a Colonel named Kuo-sing-fa, who likewise died of wounds received at Kia-shing. This has also grieved us, and we give him the position due to his rank and mode of death. Let the Board (of war) see to it.—Respect this.

Edict.

Li-hung-chang reports that General Gordon some time since started from Li-yang hsien to attack Kin-tang. He carried with him mortars to breach the walls. At the attack he was wounded in the leg. Li has therefore recommended him to remain at rest. Such is the despatch Now Gordon being excessively brave and fearless, was wounded in consequence. We are on this account deeply moved (with grief and admiration). On the other hand we are informed that the wound is not serious. We order Li-hung-chang to visit Gordon and enquire for him daily, so as to keep his mind at rest, requesting him to wait until he shall be perfectly restored to health and strength.

Respect this.

(April 16th 1864.)

Li-hung-chang has sent us a report as to the protection and aid afforded by a god to the city (of Chin-kiang) when it was seriously threatened (by the rebels.) We are requested to confer an additional honorific epithet on the god, and to rebuild his temple. Such is the substance of the despatch. The circumstances of the case are as follow. Chin-kiang-fu, in the province of Keang-soo, used (in the good old time) to possess a temple dedicated to the worship of the T'u T'ien. The faithful there adored, and presented offerings to the shade of a party named Chang-hsien, who had been a minister under (an Emperor of) the Tang dynasty. However, in the third year of Hsien-Fêng, this temple was (accidentally) converted into a bonfire. Now, during the first month of the first year of Our reign, although the rebels, when constantly spreading themselves round the city, were as constantly repulsed by the Imperialists, yet they subsequently collected in overwhelming numbers, and utterly routed the mandarin troops. But the inhabitants of the city trusted implicitly to the protection of the deity, and (to give him his due) he proved himself equal to the occasion by extending his ægis over his protegés. The Rebels, indeed, incontinently took themselves off. It is on this ground that the Futai (of Keang-soo) begs that an honorific epithet be bestowed on the god, and on this he also bases the claim to a temple. We accordingly direct the Board of Rites to report on the matter.

Respect this.

NOVEL VIEWS ON PHYSICS.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald

Sir,—As you have kindly inserted in your issue of the 7th instant, a paper of mine on the subsidence of water upon the earth, I shall again trespass on your kindness, and beg the insertion of a few remarks in continuation. Having arrived at the conclusion, in my last, that without water there could be neither heat nor light on the earth, I will now endeavour to show why a large portion of the earth is colder now than in former ages, and the cause of its commencing at the poles and encroaching to the equator. In my former article I asserted that the gases arising from decomposed vegetable matter have a prominent place in the formation of electricity. It must be evident then, according to this theory, that without vegetation there could be no (or if any, very little) electricity which I look upon as the vivifying atmospheric agent, (i e. in conjunction with water, generating light and heat) Now the earth shows evidence of having been for ages submerged by water On the loftiest mountains we find shells, sand, and gravel, which must have either risen from the water or the water receded from them. I formerly stated that the earth's crust having become cooler was an argument against universal upheaval.* Nothing I shall now say will affect this; for be it remembered, in that article, my argument was based entirely upon the coast line. The evidence, then, as we find it in the sublime language of scripture—"The earth was without "form and void; and the darkness was upon the "face of the deep; and the Spirit of God moved "upon the face of the waters"—will best express my views of the earth's first state It will now be necessary to show how this vast amount of water has been consumed. Geology proves the earth to have possessed greater heat in former ages than it at present exhibits This was necessary for the formation of the atmosphere (I believe the sun's immediate action upon water would be to freeze it). When the waters were placed upon the earth, its heat threw off steam, which without the vivifying influence of electricity, threw, not light, but deep gloom over the unruffled surface of the vast deep. The wind, as yet unborn, to be called into being with the first struggle of nature for light. During many ages, the embodied heat of the earth assisted to sustain the atmosphere, it (the earth) at the same time imbibing a portion of the waters. This, on its way inward, coming in contact with combustible material, generated heat and, through it, expansion until it burst forth in the volcano, the earthquake, and the mountains we now see on the earth's surface, opening huge fissures in their sides. Into these unfathomable fissures, the water poured towards the earth's centre, thus cooling the earth, and at the same time leaving a vast surface exposed for vegetation. The order of vegetation does not affect this argument further than that, in certain ages, electricity became very active, which may fairly be inferred from the rank vegetation proved by geology to have obtained in the ages immediately previous to the carboniferous period. How electricity prevailed previous to any vegetable period may be accounted for by the vast amount of stagnant water, teeming with life no doubt, but over which the yet unborn wind had never swept. Although the waters were salt, their perfect stillness begat surface corruption, this sent forth gas into the air, which, piercing through the dense gloom, challenged the sun's rays, and light shone upon the earth I have explained in my former article how these gases, by an atmospheric process, became light. Hitherto there had been no place for fresh water upon the earth, but now, with a large portion of the earth clear for vegetation, and the atmosphere complete in all its sustaining parts, evaporation became excessive; the earth, receiving the redundant supply, embedded it in its cavities, sent it forth in its streams, and the land became the abode of animal and vegetable life. This, under the genial influence of modified internal heat and abounding external influence, sprang into wild luxuriance, sending forth its gases into the atmosphere. Then commenced the great work of vegetable ruin. This ends what may be termed the second period. The wind new-born at the end of the first period had not, in this second, passed its childhood. The third will be required to bear on its strengthened arms the supplies needed wherever there are symptoms of atmospheric exhaustion. The wind, having restored equilibrium, sighs over the face of the deep; water alone holds even sway, and under her fostering care the earth is again enticed into production. But in this instance, as if she had learned from adversity, there is care to give massive form and vigorous root to her offspring, and in the new era the denizens of the forest erect their lofty heads where once grew a rank but less solid vegetation. At this period the earth, in all its parts, would possess an equal degree of warmth; and the genial influence of the tropic would prevail from pole to equator and from equator to pole. The atmosphere, now expanded to its utmost limit, demands from water a vast supply. Ocean, lake, river and spring are called upon to contribute, but in vain, for the age of decay has arrived, and chaos in cold sterility is found wherever the atmosphere pierces. And as the least immediate action with the sun's ray is found at the poles, here the encroachments are first made, and from what we see of this encroachment, it requires no stretch of the imagination to look forward to the time when, water exposing a quantity less in surface than the earth, this now life-sustaining globe will become the abode of eternal cold. It is said by men whose opinion we are compelled to respect, that the earth is a cooling mass of liquid fire. Now let us examine this theory and see, if possible, on what it rests. Firstly, is fire generated or self-sustaining? Its tendency to self-exhaustion is proof against the latter supposition. Then, if generated, from whence and from what? There can be no answer unless we go into chaos and act on assumptions that no law can explain. It certainly appears to me beyond the power of explanation how any law can make a self consuming generated body a self-accumulating one The votaries of this theory who assert that the "genera" are all in the atmosphere, should not forget that the atmosphere is entirely supplied by and from the earth. Were it not so, there would be no exhaustion or cause for change That there is change arising from exhaustion is what I am now writing to show. Then again, had fire been the original state of the earth, from whence its atmosphere, or whence the water upon it? Heat acting upon moisture we know to be the expansive power in reproduction, but this heat, as I formerly showed, is distilled in and through water, and quite different from that embodiment of fire so fatal to production. Chaos is certainly not water, else the heavenly bodies would be hidden from view, but even if it were so, fire would not have the power of drawing it, on the contrary, it would repel it. Again, if we take the aerolite as a chaotic production instead of an atmospheric one as it really is, by what process could it be made to possess the multifarious qualities of our earth, or where its properties for begetting an atmosphere. If creative power be required for one, then was it for the other also.

There is another thing for which I must trespass a little longer on your indulgence Many of the votaries of the self causing principle ignore the Flood because they cannot account for it by natural laws. Can the waters we now find upon the earth be accounted for by natural laws? If not, why deny the Deluge? I am told in Scripture that the flood was a direct interposition of Providence for an especial purpose, and to deny this would be to deny the earth on which we stand. Still, I can advance an opinion that contains something plausible. If we judge from many things in nature which are of globular form, we may infer the earth's centre to be an immense cavity. Into this cavity it is equally reasonable to suppose the redundant waters retreated after the great eruptic period. We have seen their use in the descent, why not then be disembodied for the Deluge. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and certainly this would be a process only to be described under the symbol of a fountain. If we study nature, we find God working by means which, in most cases, reason can explain; that there are many things which we know to be, and are yet far beyond our comprehension, is evident to all. "Man by searching cannot find out God," can he find out himself?

J. S.

* If the earth be a cooling mass of fire, there can be no reason given why it should first cool at the poles.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SO-CHOW.

Major-General Brown to Sir F. Bruce.

Head-quarters, Shanghai, Dec., 17th, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the inclosed report from Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, commanding the Anglo-Chinese Force in this Province, for the information of your Excellency.

The circumstances attending and preceding the occupation of Soochow by the Imperialists are so calculated to produce an impression on public opinion unfavourable to the line of policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in China, that I trust I need not apologize for entreating your most earnest consideration of the whole subject.

I received the first intimation of events passing in Soochow by a hurried note from Major Gordon, which reached me during the forenoon of the 8th instant; a second note, which, although written previously, did not reach me until a later period, produced the impression that affairs were proceeding favourably, consequently I was so far from apprehending the gravity of the crisis, that I decided to carry out my intention of proceeding to Hongkong by the mail steamer, and was on board when Prince Wittgenstein, despatched by Major Gordon, in the steamer "Tsatlee," brought a more complete and detailed narrative of events.

The additional information thus received determined me to accede to the urgent entreaties of Major Gordon, of which the Prince was the bearer, and to proceed to Quang-san, the head-quarters of Major Gordon's Force at once.

I arrived at Quang-san about 3 o'clock p.m., the following day, and immediately received from Major Gordon a report which differed but slightly from the more carefully compiled narrative enclosed. Major Gordon had been unable to express in writing the intense indignation and disgust with which the infamous and dastardly conduct of the Futai had inspired him.

You will perceive by Major Gordon's narrative that he was able to withdraw his Force from before Soochow to Quang-san only under the formal promise from the Futai of one month's pay to the officers and soldiers, and that it required all his influence to prevail on them to accept these terms. The subsequent treachery of the Imperial authorities had however, destroyed the confidence of all ranks; their cruelties had turned the sympathies of Europeans in favour of the rebels, and I found it necessary in order to restore discipline, and to avert a perhaps total defection of the force, to take Major Gordon and his force formally under my command.

This move on my part, I am happy to inform your Excellency, had the best effect; all ranks now expressed their perfect satisfaction and reliance, and every symptom of hesitation disappeared from the force under Major Gordon's command.

I considered it expedient to have an interview with the Futai, with the view of hearing any explanatory statement he might have to offer, and to communicate to him my views on recent events, and explain the future relations between himself and Major Gordon.

I therefore despatched the interpreter to the Consulate (Mr. Mayers), accompanied by two of my officers, to convey to him my desire for an interview.

Having thus prepared the way, I proceeded the following day to Soochow, but was met at Ching's Stockade by the Futai, who had come out from the city to meet me.

I speedily ascertained that, though the Futai was prepared to take on himself the whole responsibility of the murder of the Wangs, and the sacking of the city, and fully to exonerate Major Gordon from all blame, he was either unable or unwilling to offer any exculpation, or explanation of his conduct, and it only remained for me to express my opinion and future intentions.

This I did in as few words as possible. I expressed the indignation and grief with which the English people, together with all the civilized nations of the world, would regard his cruelty and perfidy. I exposed to him my views on the impolicy of a fruitless severity which paralized his friends, and drove the rebels to desperation, at the time when we had good reason to believe they were prepared to capitulate and return to their homes in peace. I then informed him that I should insist on the promised reward of one month's pay; that I deemed it my duty to refer the whole matter to our Minister at Pekin, and that pending such reference, Major Gordon had received instructions from me to suspend all active aid to the Imperialist's cause, further than protecting Soochow, knowing its importance to the safety of Shanghai, and warning the rebels to abstain from attacking his position. I concluded by expressing my unhesitating conviction, that after what had occurred my Government would withdraw all assistance hitherto afforded to the Imperial cause, recall Major Gordon, and all English subjects serving under him, and disband the Anglo-Chinese Force.

I left Quang-san the following day, and arrived here on the 14th instant. I purpose leaving this to-morrow for Hongkong, where I shall await with anxiety the receipt of your Excellency's views on those embarrassing events; and I trust that in my communication with the Futai, while expressing the honour and indignation we must all feel at the treachery and cruelty practised, I have left the door open for the adoption of any course of action you may be prepared to recommend.

I learn to-day, from apparently good authority, that "Woosie," a strong place on the Great Canal, has been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Imperialists, an event which will no doubt tend to strengthen the influence of the Futai at Pekin.

Before closing this despatch, I trust your Excellency will not deem it out of place if, in a few words, I venture to express my opinion regarding the solution of affairs, which is, that every demand on the part of Major Gordon's force shall be paid in full by the Futai, embracing in the above all outstanding claims, all moneys paid by Major Gordon in obtaining the release of prisoners, secret service money, &c.; further, that every officer be paid a gratuity according to his rank and length of service in the force, the wounded provided for, and the force disbanded, and no foreigner of any nation to be allowed to enter the Chinese army, thus leaving the Chinese to fight their own battles, still myself maintaining the radius of Taitsan, although Quang-san is the real strategical position. To settle the question of claims a Mixed Commission could easily be appointed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. BROWN.

Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce.

Foreign Office, March 8th, 1864.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith copies of an Order of Her Majesty in Council revoking the previous orders of the 30th August, 1862, and 9th of January, 1863, by the first of which permission was granted to Mr. Lay and to Captain Osborn, and any British subject *engaging and enlisting* himself with them, to enter into the naval and military service of the Emperor of China, while by the second, permission was given to all military officers in Her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China.

The repeal of the first order was a necessary result of the refusal of the Chinese Government to accept the services of Captain Osborn; while that of the second is intended to mark the dissatisfaction felt by Her Majesty's Government at the conduct of the Chinese authorities on the capture of Soochow, in setting aside the engagements under which alone that important city was, through the intervention of an officer belonging to her Majesty's service, though at the time acting within Chinese force, restored to the Imperial Government.

I will not at present observe any further on the shocking scenes which occurred at Soochow. I shall shortly receive your report of your communications with the Chinese Government on this subject, when I shall be able more conveniently to address you on it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

To the Editor of the

Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—A recent correspondent of your contemporary commented rather severely on the extravagant estimates of our Municipal Council in comparison with the modest sums expended on the public works of the French settlement. As a means of partially meeting his objection and of reducing our expenditure, the land renters on this settlement might authorise their Council to employ the same system of procuring labor that seems to be in vogue across the Yang-king-pang creek. A few words will explain my meaning. Walking, this afternoon, in the French concession, I saw a gang of coolies working at some large pieces of timber, under the superintendence of a French policeman. A log more than usually heavy resisted the united efforts of the coolies, and after much *ya-ho-ing* it became evident to the policeman that more *hands* were necessary. A lusty coolie passing at the time was brusquely hailed, but friend John Chinaman, probably knowing what was in store for him, took to his heels, the guardian of the public safety after him. The race was brief, but exciting. Whack came the staff of the peeler on the temple of the Asiatic, down went the victim like a shot, moaning painfully to the dust on the bund. A few blows more over the back roused him to the conviction that he had better be worked than beaten to death, and he slowly lent his benumbed strength to the labor of moving the log.

Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité!

Your obedient Servant,

LAND RENTER.

Shanghai, May 24th, 1864.

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.
Capital,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Association are prepared to accept risks at the rates and upon the terms and conditions current with the local Offices.

MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.
5fe-65 359 Shanghai, Feb. 6th, 1864.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.
Established in 1782.
Trustees & Directors:

Decimus Burton, Esq.
Travers Buxton, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq.
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

The London Assurance,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Secretary.
John Laurence, Esq.

The Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & [& Co
Hongkong.—Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
4jy 404 Shanghai, 6th April, 1864.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire,* to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862

INSURANCES.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. John Stewart Mackintosh has been appointed Secretary to the Company, and is authorized to sign policies and to transact the general business of the Company.

Mr. Wm. Lemann will cease from this date to act as Secretary.

It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Company's Office next to the Commercial Bank, with the Chinese Stamp "Pau-ka" and not to Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s "Taiping." Firms or persons not having the "Pau-ka" Stamp will be supplied on application to the Secretary. By order of the Directors,

W. LEMANN,
Secretary pro. tem.
tf 422 Shanghai, 25th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
22oc-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 186?

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for 3 months, and* ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ANZEIGE.

WECHSEL auf die *Nord Deutsche Bank* und auf die *Vereins Bank* in Hamburg in beliebigen Sichten und Summen sind zu haben bei.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
2jy 396 Shanghai, 2nd April, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Manchester and London.
Capital One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow; who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.
tf 319 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 186?.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,			Tls.	8	p. doz
Port,	"	"	"	8	"
Champagne, in	1	"	"	12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)					
St. Julien, in	1-doz. cases,		"	8	"
Medoc,	1	"	"	5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1	"	"	10	"
do. do.	1	"	"	6	"
India Pale Ale,	4	" casks	"	2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE.

TWO Steam Propeller Boats, best adapted for Shanghai of any yet built. They are 160 Tons each, with low pressure Engines, double Propellers; each propeller being worked by separate Engines. Cylinders 22 inches in diameter. Price of each, deliverable in China, Tls. 80,000.

The Undersigned will execute any orders connected with steam boat building, that may be addressed to him.

Capt. DANIEL CAVANAGH,
East Lexington, Massachusetts.
6aug 428 May 7th, 1864.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's Analytical Reader, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Edkins' Mandarin Grammar—a Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect, ...$5.00
Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5.00.

27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Store at present occupied by Messrs. Hall & Holtz, possession may be had on the 1st January, 1865. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co., Shanghai.

tf 431 14th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!

NOTICE.

FROM the peculiar facilities possessed by the undersigned for the Collection and Storage of the best North China Ice, they are enabled, by arrangements recently concluded, to offer to the community of Shanghai and adjacent ports, a constant supply during the ensuing summer of the best

TIENTSIN ICE.

The quality and superiority of this article over every other description of China Ice are so well known, that they need not be dilated on—in a word, blocks of two piculs each, as cut by labourers of the undersigned from their own waters, are in no way inferior in purity and crystalline appearance to ice from Wenham-Lake, and will be supplied to such subscribers as may send their orders, before the 1st of June, proximo, at the unprecedented low price of—

ONE TAEL PER PICUL.

—the quantity in stock at Messrs. Drake & Co.'s Ice House, engaged by the undersigned, on the Hong-que Bund, being sufficient for an estimated requirement up to the 31st of October next.

Parties, non-subscribers, will be supplied at rates hereafter to be determined on—the Ice House door being open regularly from day-light to 7 A.M.

Applications for a Pass Book, in English and Chinese, and a statement of the quantity required daily, should be made to the undersigned through Messrs. Todd & Co. 源協 as early as possible.

SLOSSON & Co.
of Tientsin and Shanghai.
1ju 432 Shanghai, May 14th 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIC Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

J. Epps, of London, Homœopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article *pure* in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most desirable breakfast beverage. For General use

EPPS'S COCOA

Is distinguished as being
INVIGORATING, GRATEFUL,
and possessing a most
DELICIOUS AROMA;
And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Three teaspoonfuls of the Powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with *boiling* milk or water, stirring meanwhile. Sold in tin lined ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets.

Each packet is labelled thus:—"J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street. Manufactory—Epps's Steam Cocoa Mills, Euston Road, London.

23jy 353

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by

Crosse and Blackwell,

Purveyors to the Queen,
21, Soho Square, London.

Dr. Hassall, the great Analytical Chemist states in the *Lancet,* of February 4th, 1854 and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The" *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated, are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.
BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.
JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.
PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.
SALAD OIL, the finest imported.
POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patês, Yorkshire Pork Patês. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed Lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fully rely; and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, Soho Square, London.
31ja-65 352

DRESSING CASES,

DESPATCH BOXES, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

TOULMIN and GALE,

Established One Hundred and Twenty-three Years,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
Patent Indian Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags, &c.,
7, NEW BOND STREET, W.
Manufactory—Sise Lane and Bucklersbury, City, E.C.
14oc 411 London, 26th Feby., 1864.

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
HANKOW.
tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Yokohama,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, HARTLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and

34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:

LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise, on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely-finished piece of mechanism we have never seen"—*Standard*, June 17, 1862

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, whole sale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keylers, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1. 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases. Open Face.	Gold Cases. Hunters.	Silver Cases. Open Face.	Silver Cases. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, Jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, [6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, Jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 11
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face..........£11 11 0
" " " " Hunters... £12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face.........£25 0 0
" " " " Hunters... £30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET,

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,

33 & 34, *LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.*

ESTABLISHED 1749.

24ju 317 Dec. 24, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GABRIEL.

THE TEETH.

A Very comprehensive little treatise on the teeth has just been forwarded to us by the well-known dentists Messrs. GABRIEL. Adopting the language of the preface, we may say that in this somewhat pretentious age, at a time when publications of this kind are numerous, a short, unassuming treatise, emanating from a firm of long standing, but that which is immediately to the purpose, will not, we believe, prove unacceptable. The little work contains many valuable hints which will be found eminently useful for the alleviation of the miseries of toothache, until the more substantial aid of the professed dentists can be procured. *Extract from "Cumberland Pacquet," 2nd January, 1864.—As may be seen by our advertising columns, Messrs. Gabriel supply artificial teeth and gums on their patented system, irrespective of distance or climate.*

28my 399

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE WINE.

T. MORSON & SON.

Direct the attention of all suffering from these serious complaints to their far-famed preparation of Pepsine, which supplies in a palatable form the principles of digestion. Each teaspoonful contains a dose of the medicinal Pepsine.

The researches of the most eminent of the faculty of London and Paris have enabled MORSON & SON to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice which assimilates the food to the requirements of the human frame. Its use is now becoming universal.

Sold in Bottles 3s., 5s., and 10s. each; and may be obtained through Chemists and Druggists, and Patent Medecine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES
In Boxes 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per box.

ALSO,

MORSON'S PEPSINE POWDER.

MORSON'S PATENT GELATINE.

A Pure and Economical Substitute for Russian Isinglass, forming a Colourless Jelly, which possesses the Nutritious and Restorative Properties of the best Calves' Feet Jelly.

In Packets, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

MANUFACTURES OF

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

AND WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEALERS IN *Drugs, Medicines, & Photographic Chemicals.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

IRON GODOWNS, MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE Undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under superintendence of an experienced Civil Engineer.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.

tf 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de 318 Dec. 24, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.

Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,

27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in China.

20au 363

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-kun.*

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.

Rue du Consulat,

tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
May 20	Rigi	Fr. bk	323	Pestac	Nagasaki	May 13	General	Vaucher Frères
.. 20	Esmeralda	Nor. bk	800	Beck	Swatow	.. 10	Sugar	Order
.. 20	White Adder	B. ship	910	Bell	London	Jan. 16	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Rover	A. bark	355	Hunt	Fuchau		Poles	Order
.. 20	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Gibson	T'sin & Chefoo		General	Dow and Co
.. 20	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Pitchey	Yokohama	May 15	do	E. Warden, Agt P. & O. Co
.. 20	Island Queen	B. str	120	Sutherland	Ningpo	.. 19	do	P. R. Gamwell
.. 20	Illawara	B. str.	166	Toeckler	Ningpo	.. 19	do	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 20	Ta-kiang	A. str	609	Blanchard	Hankow		do	Olyphant and Co
.. 20	Rona	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	Hankow			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Podesta	Ha. bk	331	Angelbeck	Swatow	May 10	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Endeavour	A. ship	1137	Doane	Fuchau	.. 12	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 21	Delaware	A. bark	325	Gregg	Nagasaki	.. 15	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 21	James Shepherd	B. bark	272	Clark	Formosa	.. 9	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Kiang-loong	A. str	945	West	Hankow		General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Mandarin	B. str.	93	Bissen	Ningpo			J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 21	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Hankow			Russell & Co (S.S.N.Co.)
.. 21	John T. Wright	A. str	369	Neil	Ningpo			Allen and Co
.. 21	Burlington	B. bark	480	Roemer	Singapore	Apr 17	Rice	Captain
.. 21	Swiftsure	B. bark	319	Struckman	Singapore	.. 1	do	Order
.. 21	Queensland	B. ship	950	Finlay	Calcutta		do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 21	Ark	A. bark	266	Luce	Hankow	May 18	G'sum, &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Essex	B. ship	1256	Lash	C'cutta & Sing	A11, 19	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 22	Dove [HMS							
.. 22	Hardy [HMS							
.. 22	Australia	Ha. bk	226	Angelbeck	Swatow	May 12	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Woodville	B. bark	361	Lawrance	Hakodadi	.. 8	Lumber	Order
.. 23	Brunhilda	Pru bk	497	Coope	Swatow	.. 7	General	Rehhoff, Vale and Co
.. 23	Southern Cross	B. ship	650	Whit	Liverpool	Dec 17	do	Bradwell, Bloor and Co
.. 23	Express	A. str	290	Castilla	Hankow		do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 23	Whampoa	B. str	115	Batten	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 24	Fun-sin	A. str.	600	Rowe	Hongkong	May 10	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 24	Illawara	B. str.	166	Toeckler	Ningpo			Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 25	Brilliant	B. bark	336		Yokohama	.. 12	General	John Forster and Co
.. 25	Huquong	A. str	1389	Johnson	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 26	Mandarin	B. str	93	Bissen	Ningpo			J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 26	Island Queen	B. str.	120	Sutherland	Ningpo			F. R. Gamwell
.. 26	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 26	Highflyer	B. ship						Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 26	Afghan	B. ship	625	Fisher	Calcutta	Mar 16	Rice	Kunst, Röhl and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 20	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 20	Gleam	B. bark	291	Cameron	New York	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Pembroke	A. str	211	Johnson	Fuchau	Opl., &c.	Russell and Co (S.S.N.Co.)
.. 20	Shan-se	A. str.	1006	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 21	Costa Rika	Ha. bk	252	Niemeyer	Chefoo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	New York	B. bark	536	Wright	Newchwang	do	Oxford and Co
.. 21	Hydaspe	Fr. str.	620	Armstrong	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Messageries Imperiales

DEPARTURES.—*Continued.*

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
May 21	Uranus	Ha. bk	228	Petersen	Swatow	C'ton, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	541	Cull	Hongkong	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 21	Argonaut	Du. bk	357	Drayer	Chefoo	Re-expts	C. Kroes and Co
.. 21	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 21	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Morrison	C'foo v. T'sin	Opm., &c.	Trautman and Co
.. 21	Island Queen	B. str.	120	Sutherland	Ningpo	Re-expts	P. R. Gamwell
.. 21	Illawara	B. str.	166	Toeckler	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 21	Mandarin	B. str.	93	Bissen	Ningpo	Ballast	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 21	Soo-chow	B. str.	312	Hoole	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Hogg Brothers
.. 22	Voltigeur	Pru bg	169	Scharmberg	T'tsi v. N'saki	Re-expts	Oxford and Co
.. 23	Western Continent	A. ship	1272	Hull	Hongkong	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
.. 23	Star King	A. bark	128	Smith	Swatow	C'ton, &c.	Angel and Co
.. 23	Selcia	B. bark	422	Johnson	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 23	Feima	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
— —	Pride of the Seas	B. bark	516	Donald	Swatow	C'ton, &c	Dow and Co
.. 24	Dolphin	Mk. sch	75	Shulzer	Tientsin	Re-expts	Oxford and Co
.. 24	George Becker	Mk bk	268	Bennek	Newchwang	Ballast	Oxford and Co
.. 24	Canoe	Ha. bg	166	Alexandersen	Tientsin	Re-expts	Oxford and Co
.. 24	Sze-chuen	A. str.	517	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 24	Bertha	Han. bg	125	Jacobsen	Swatow	C'ton, &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Dantzic	Pru. sch	289	Smith	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Russell and Co (S.S.N.Co.)
.. 24	Rona	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	H'kow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Whampoa	B. str	115	Batten	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 25	Obey	B. bark	271	Le Gros	Newchwang	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 25	Cyclone	B. ship	594	Cossack	Liverpool	C'ton, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 25	Fanny	B. bark	398	Wilson	Liverpool	Cotton	Hogg Brothers
.. 25	Fusi-Yama	B. str	710	Dundas	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Chapman, King and Co
.. 25	Elfin	B. str.	174	Thomas	Yokohama	Re-expts.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Illawara	B. str.	166	Toeckler	Ningpo	Sundries	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 26	Mandarin	B. str	93	Bissen	Ningpo	Re-expts	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 26	Ta-kiang	A. str	609	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 26	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Gibson	Chefoo & T'sin	Sun., &c.	Dow and Co
— —	Philippine	B. bark	265	Sanderson	Newchwang	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 28, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 2	A. str	63	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co.		
Argus	Feb 26	B. str	161		Shaw, Brothers and Co.		
Bo-Peep	June 1	Chi. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Bunker Hill	June 1	A. str.	63	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co.	*Tug*	
Cadiz	May 26	B. str	481	Pitchey	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama	24h. af. M.
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Delaware	Aug 28	B. str	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co.	*Tug*	
Emperor	Apr 30	B. str.	100	Todd	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Enterprise		A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Express	May 23	B. str.	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Fei-ma	May 26	B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co.		
Fokein	May 13	B. str.		Skene	Captain Patridge	*Tug*	
Huquong	May 25	A. str	1389	Johnson	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	31st inst
Island Queen	May 26	B. str.	120	Sutherland	P. R. Gamwell	Ningpo	27th inst
John T. Wright	May 21	A. str	369	Neil	Allen and Co		
Kiang-loong	May 21	A. str	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hankow	29th inst
Kiangse	May 21	A. str.	574	Simmons	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Kinkiang	May 13	— str			Olyphant and Co.		
Little Mary	May 21	B. str					
Little Orphan	June 5	A. str.	160	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co	*Tug*	
Louisa	Dec 19	A. str	80	Pearson			
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Paysan	Apr 16	B. str.					
Pluto	Apr 22	C. str.			P. Conklin		
Pootung	Mar 30	B. str	312	Burmester	Byrne and Co.		
Powerful	Dec 15	Ha. str	50	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Tug*	
Rose	June 26	A. str					
Shamdon	May 9	B. str.	114	Lawrence	Moses and Co		
Syree	May 30	B. str			J. H. Wignall and Co		
Taiwah	Feb 1	A. str.	115	Lovett			
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str	131		Shaw, Brothers and Co.	*Tug*	
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Tun-sin	May 24	B. str	600	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Vulcan	May 5	B. str		Bunker	[illegible]msay and Co	*Tug*	
Waratah	Feb 5	B. str	256	Harris	Moses and Co.		

35 *Steamers*] * With Mail

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acinel	May 14	Da. bg	214	Prehn	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Afghan	May 26	B. ship	625	Fisher	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Ann Welsh		B. bark	342		Augustine Heard and Co	Hulk	
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Australia	May 22	Ha. bk	226	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co.		
Bengal	Apr 18	A. ship		Melville	Trautmann and Co.	Manila	cld 26 inst
Bessie Stanton	Apr 19	B. bark	337	Seeley	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt
Beth Shan	May 4	B. ship	650	Armstrong	Reid and Co.	San Francisco	Imdt
Brandenburg	Nov 22	Pru. ship	1110	Boswell	[illegible] and Co		
Brilliant	May 25	B. bark	336		John Forster and Co	Yokohama	Imdt
Brockham	Apr 26	B. ship		Williams	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Brunhilda	May 23	Pru. bk	497	Coope	Rehhoff, Vale and Co.	Newchwang	30th inst
Burlington	May 21	B. bark	480	Roemer	Captain		
Canvas Back	Apr 15	B. ship	670	Gunderson	Todd and Co		
Catherina	May 13	Ha. bk	238				
Charlotte	May 15	Fr. bk	467	Moreau	Turner and Co.		
Como	May 9	B. ship	1072	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Coringa	Apr 21	B. ship	888	Hobbund	Olyphant and Co.		
Coulnakyle	May 11	B. ship	550	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
D. Jex	May 4	B. bark	400	Guide	Frazar and Co.	Liverpool	cld 27 inst
Delaware	May 21	A. bark	325	Gregg	Frazar and Co.		
Eagle	May 11				Angel and Co		
Electra	Feb 8	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Maitland, Maclean and Co.	Fuchau	Imdt
Eliza Shaw	Mar 19	B. ship	696	Steele	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Early
Emilie	May 18	Da. bg	—	Hansen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Emily Banning	May 6	A. bark	282		Augustine Heard and Co.	S. F'co v. K'wa	2nd prox
Emily W. Seyburn	May 13	A. bark	336	Nye	H. Fogg and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Endeavour	May 21	A. ship	1137	Doane	Bull, Purdon and Co.		
Esk	Mar 17	B. bark	490	Irving	Ali-dinbhoy Habibhoy	Liverpool	Early
Esmeralda	May 20	Nor. bk	300	Beck	Wheelock and Co.	Newchwang	cld 27 inst
Essex	May 22	B. ship	1256	Lash	Hogg Brothers		
Fleda	May 13	B. bark	300	Hughes	Dow and Co.		
Fychow	May 19			Mathews	Fletcher and Co.	London	Early
Garland	Nov. 9	A. schr	113	Carter			
General Meslin	May 14	Fr. bk	300	Parnet	Vaucher Frères		
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Phillips	Frazar and Co.		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	466		Trautmann and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Gondola	Apr 24	B. ship	726	Kelley	Wm. Pustau and Co	Manila	cld 26 inst
Gresham	May 14	B. ship	265	Brayley	Dent and Co		
Guinevere	Apr 15	B. ship		Gunderson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Hero	Feb 9	B. brig	111	Brodhurst	Allen and Co		
Hiawatha	Apr 26	A. bark	381	Ryder	Angel and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Highflyer	May 26	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
James Shepherd	May 21	B. bark	272	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Johan Anton	May 16	Ha. sch	136	Mellenheff	Lindsay and Co	Amur	cld 27 inst
Jura	May 21	Fr. bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher, Frères	Chefoo	29th inst
Knight Templar	May 2	B. ship	1071	Spark	Dadabhoy and Co	London	15th prox
Lucknow	May 16	B. bark	463	Leslie	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Magenta	Aug 19	A. ship	926	Jupurin	Russell and Co		
Melbourne	Aug 27	B. bark	594	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Nestor	May 12	A. bark	495	[illegible]	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 27 inst
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545		Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262		H. I. M.'s Customs	Hulk	
Osaca	May 13	A. bark	386		Olyphant and Co.		
P. de la Noye	May 19	A. bark	353	Terry	Russell and Co		
Peerless	May 2	B. ship	841	Major	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Phillip I	Aug 10	A. bark	225	Jackman		Hulk	
Podesta	May 21	Ha. bk	339	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co.		
Pons Ælii	Aug 26	B. bark	400	Braithwaite	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Prospero	Apr 22	Mk bk	390	Schultz	Oxford and Co.		
Pudsey Dawson	May 6	B. ship	761	Baker	Dent and Co		
Queensland	May 21	B. ship	950	Finlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Reigate	Apr 21	B. ship	1021	Dean	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Rigi	May 20	Fr. bk	323	Pontac	Vaucher Frères	Nagasaki	Early
Rosa					F. R. Gamwell	Coal Hulk	
Rover	May 20	A. bark	355	Hunt	Order		
Sagitta	May 14	Net. bk	310	Becker	C. Kroes and Co.	Chefoo	Early
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22				Reid and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Sebastopol	Mar 16	B. ship	934	Lowther	Gourdan, Hubener and Co.		
Silver Eagle	May 5	B. ship	962	Longman	Dow and Co	London	Imdt
Southern Cross	May 23	B. ship	650	Whit	Bradwell, Bloord and Co		
Surry	May 1	B. ship	1089	Dotrant	Fletcher and Co	Liverpool	Early
Susanna	Apr 4	Da. bg	220	Hansen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Swiftsure	May 21	B. bark	319	Struckman	Captain		
Taeping	May 19	B. ship	1762		Gilman and Co		
Thomas Bell	May 5	B. ship	938	Gruzellier	Turner and Co.		
Warwick Castle	Apr 26	B. ship	1070	Steel	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	Early
White Adder	May 20	B. ship	910	Bell	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Wild Rover	May 11	A. ship	1029		Augustine Heard and Co.		
Woodville	May 23	B. bark	361	Lawrance	Lindsay and Co		

[illegible]

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All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
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1 year 2oct-64

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Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.
Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
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EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI,

IN PICULS.

From Returns Office, Maritime Customs.

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN *direct from June 1st 1863 to date.*

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			307475.36	984.56	1703.93	271.46	14160.88	324596.19	6719.14	.....	16946.20	8297.78	116.10	2331.33	4973.00	14106.10	53489.65
Helvellyn	May 13	Liverpool	127.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piculs			307603.11	984.56	1703.93	271.46	14160.88	324723.94	6719.14	.....	16946.20	8297.78	116.10	2331.33	4973.00	14106.10	53489.65

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3737.13	.....	.....	184.89	20944.73	24866.75	1152.52	389.25(leaf)	2264.50	5605.09	16.40	475.56	13.52	32.83	9949.67
Ganges	May 21	Hongkong	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piculs			3737.83	.....	.....	184.89	20944.73	24867.45	1152.52	389.25(leaf)	2264.50	5605.09	16.40	475.56	13.52	32.83	9 949.67

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick	Total Black	Japan Unclassed	Sorts	Young Hyson.	Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			86.90	171.13	1666.43	.....	.....	1924.46	4616.09	.....	41149.24	10122.18	622.05	4745.03	8211.62	9092.85	78559.06
Alice	May 14	California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.83	29.83
Gleam	" 18	New York	8.54	.....	308.80	.....	.....	317.34	1435.00	.....	217.94	12.75	.....	.....	20.64	10 75	1697.08
Piculs			95.44	171.13	1975.23	.....	.....	2241.80	6051.09	.....	41367.18	10134.93	622.05	4745.03	8232.26	9133.43	80285.97

MONTREAL.

	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total Export of Tea from June 1st 1863 to June 30th 1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1967.99	437.36	.....	394.54	383.48	1,033.87	4,169.24
Total from 1st Jan. 1864 as per last Report	636.87	606.05	679.03	.....	.....	1921.95	553.16	.....	8614.89	641.79	119.96	1,313.12	1,291,74	2,979.76	15,514.42
Piculs	636.87	606.05	679.03	.....	.....	1,921.95	553.16	.....	10,582.88	1,079.15	119.96	1,662.66	1,672.22	4,013.63	19,683.66

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou	Souchong.	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick	Total Black	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts	Young Hyson.	Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Imperial	Gun Powder	Total Green
anguard, ...	Jan. 13	Bombay	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
ijah	April 26	Cape Town	125.93				.....	125.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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